

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS
 Adopted by the American Party,
 AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
 June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as before to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by the cost of defeat nor a triumph in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while at the South upon the plea that for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtless to their obligations in principle to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the world of promise made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who are not infrequently working together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race, and whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We have no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as they must, they must be settled, not by criminality and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
 4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.
 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
 6th. American interests must be promoted.
 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
 10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
 11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
 12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—these provisions forbid test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political crime, the disgrace of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intemperance, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a largeness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the United States General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven-protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!"

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
 ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.
 R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
 VESPAIAN ELLIS, of Washington, D. C.
 WM. F. SWITZER, of Missouri.
 J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.
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 MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
 COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,
 Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market
 LOUISVILLE, KY.
 August 26, 1857-ly.

GWIN & OWEN,
 Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
 STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
 MAIN STREET,
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
 Jan. 30, 1857-ly.

CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE
 12 APPLE, in store and for sale by
 April 1, 1857.
 W. A. GAINES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. B. LAMPTON,
 Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
 HAS just received a large, well selected and handsome assortment of

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!!
 Consisting in part of the following articles:
 A HANDSOME LOT OF
 PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality.
 FANCY AND STRIPED BAYADERE SILKS.
 ELEGANT SILK AND WOOLLED FLOPPERS,
 Different widths.

FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS,
 HANDSOME BAYADERE PATTERNS,
 Plain and figured.
 PLAIN FANCY AND SHADED DELAINES,
 CRAPE DELAINES,
 ORIENTAL LUSTRE,
 GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
 RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN FLANNELS,
 SHAWLS, all colors and descriptions,
 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
 FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ROBES & PATTERNS,
 OIL PRINTS, and other new goods too numerous to mention.

He calls special attention to his large and complete assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE
 China, Granite & Common Ware,
 CARPETS & RUGS, HATS,
 And a nice lot of

LADIES' SHOES,
 All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold cheap.
 Remember his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
 Oct. 6, 1857-ly. J. B. LAMPTON.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,
 RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY
 AND
Fancy Goods,
 Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.
 LADIES' DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.
 ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.
 FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
 RIBBONS, of all quality and price.
 CHILDREN'S BONNETS.
 And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies' wear.

Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsteds stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gamselatic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Felt Combs; Gamselatic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies' and Children's Ladies' Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinese Scarfs for Ladies; Worsteds Undersleeves and Worsteds Hoods for Ladies; and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH
 Having personally selected these goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

BLEACHING & TRIMMING
 Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.

I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNNELL, and will also keep the store on Main Street, Oct. 9, 1857-ly.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
 MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole Agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—
 Agents for the WILLAMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.
 This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to any other thread, and with a large variety of Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.
 Over to Dr. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.
 Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

SETH WHEELER.
 AUG. 31, 1857. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STEARNS & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBROTYPE GALLERY.
 Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,
 Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.
 All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.
 Oct. 2, 1857-3m.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. **CHARLES KEARNS.**
AVERILL & KEARNS,
DRUGGISTS.
 KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of
FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY,
 INCLUDING
 SOME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS WITH THE CELEBRATED

Frangipanni or Eternal Perfume,
 EITHER IN EXTRACT, SACRET SOAP OR POMADE.
 Oct. 14, 1857-4f.

GEO. W. GWIN. **G. W. OWEN**
GWIN & OWEN,
 Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
 STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
 MAIN STREET,
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
 Jan. 30, 1857-ly.

S. D. MORRIS,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
 Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.
 Feb. 20, 1857-4w6m.

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 CASSEY & HOISINGHEAD & WHITE, Attys. at Law, Louisville, Ky. &c. [Aug. 17, 1857-4f.]

FRANKLIN GORIN. **A. M. GAZLAY.**
GORIN & GAZLAY,
 Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

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M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.
 They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with real estate.
 They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best security.
 They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.
 The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the land business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they are enabled to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.
 They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can and desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Summit's Building, corner of Third Street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
 March 11, 1857-4f.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
 Dec. 7, 1856-4f.

JOHN RODMAN,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.
 WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
 Oct. 28, 1853.

B. & J. MONROE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.
 [April 9, 1856-4f.]

JOHN A. MONROE,
 ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 18, 1856-4f.

WALL & FINNELL,
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 COVINGTON, KY.

Office, Third Street, Opposite South End City Hall.
 W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.
 May 5, 1852-4f.

JOHN M. HARLAN.
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
 REFER TO
 HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN,
 Gov. L. W. POWELL,
 Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
 TAYLOR, THURMAN & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
 G. H. MONSIEUR & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
 W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
 July 23, 1853-4f.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper streets.
 [May 23, 1856-4f.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Davis, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
 Office up stairs in the Gallatin San Office.
 May 6, 1857-4f.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
 HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other courts, so far as they may be consistent with his business here, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
 March 30, 1857-4f.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
 Counselor and Attorney at Law,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
 Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway.
 June 8, 1857-ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
 Attorney at Law,
 VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856-4f.

T. N. LINDSEY,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near F. Swigert's, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751-4f.

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 Sept. 14, 1855-4f.

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 E. O'BANNON, [April 15, 1857-4f.]

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DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

Judge Robertson's Letters in Defense of the Missouri Compromise

NO. II.

Continued from the National Intelligencer, Oct. 24.

To my Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

All who voted for the Missouri Compromise—most of them in their graves—have lately been charged with violating the Constitution which they were sworn to support. As an humble survivor of that devoted and once honored but now proscribed band of statesmen and patriots, I presume for them and myself, to face the indictment, plead not guilty, and put myself for trial on God and my country.

In defending myself, I undertake to vindicate also the dead and the living of a race of American statesmen and jurists as distinguished for talents and patriotism as any equal number who ever graced the Councils of the Union at any epoch in its history. They were all guilty of perjury unless they believed that their act was constitutional; they were all guilty of unpardonable heedlessness and temerity if they did not consider the subject soberly and thoroughly; and, so considering it, as they doubtless did, they were all bereft of their intelligence if their act be void, and especially if it be so palpably so as to justify the Judiciary in pronouncing it a nullity. Not one of them seemed to doubt its constitutionality; I certainly did not, nor do I now. When it passed the severe ordeal of such a Senate, and House, and President, and Cabinet as sealed it with their concurrent approval, its validity was not known to be doubted by any of those who gave it their official sanction, nor so far as I remember or believe, by any respectable constitutionalist anywhere. Its constitutionality was apparently approved by the American people with a remarkable approximation to unanimity for at least thirty-three years. It was not repealed for impotence of constitutionality; and had it been void, its repeal was unnecessary. As late as June, 1856, the now ruling party recognized the constitutionality in their Cincinnati platform, by declaring that Congress had no power to legislate slavery in the States, whereby they significantly and undeniably conceded it city the power to do so in the Territories. The present President, who was elected on that platform, endorsed its orthodoxy, and had often previously approved the Missouri compromise as both political and constitutional. Successive acts of Congress, as will be hereafter shown, had also fortified the compromise line by legislative and popular recognitions of its validity for more than a quarter of a century.

But, in the face of all this cumulative evidence and persuasive authority, some Southern extremists at this late date, seeing that if Congress have power to legislate on slavery in the Territories the repeal of the compromise has subjected the South to the dominion of the North as to all territory, however Southern and hopeless of any other peaceful defense, have seized, as a *tabula rasa* in *naufra*, the novel idea of sectional politics, that Congress has no such power. And leading men have also followed in their wake, and, as a forlorn hope, cling to it as their last plank to save the South in the shipwreck of the storm itself blindly held to raise. To crown this new doctrine, six of the nine gentlemen sitting on the National Bench of Justice tried to decide that the Missouri compromise was a palpable usurpation, and therefore unconstitutional and void. Yet all they said on that subject on the *Dred Scott* case they admitted to be unnecessary for the decision of the case, and was therefore uncalled for; and, in my poor judgment, it was extra-judicial, and therefore is entitled to no degree of influence as authority, nor to any more credit than the private opinions of six distinguished citizens of this transition day, against whom stand arrayed settled public opinion for the third of a century and multitude of venerated names, such as James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Wirt, William Pinkney, Wm. H. Crawford, William Lowndes, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Louis McLane, Richard C. Anderson, and many others, who, as constitutional jurists, would compare not unfavorably with our modern judges anywhere.

Dred Scott having sued in the Federal Court as a citizen, the defendant denied his right to do so by pleading to the jurisdiction the simple fact that he was a negro of African descent. The plaintiff admitting that fact, demurred. And on that issue to the Court, the only question judicially involved was, whether such a colored man, though free, could be a citizen of the United States? The Court having decided that he could be a citizen, the defendant then pleaded in the bar that he was a slave; and on a trial of the issue on that plea, judgment was rendered for the defendant. On the revision of that case, the question of jurisdiction, raised by the plea in abatement, was necessarily the first for judicial consideration, and was consequently the first considered by the Court. What the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice, as that of the Court, was that a free negro could not be a citizen, and that therefore the Court below had no jurisdiction, and ought to have abated the suit for want of cognizance; and accordingly the mandate directed the dismissal of it on that ground.

It is not my province to inquire whether that was actually the opinion of a majority of the Judges. It was read as such, and without any objection. For my purpose, therefore, I may and must consider it the opinion of the Court; and, thus considering it, I cannot admit that the Court, after that decision, had jurisdiction to decide on any question involved in the trial of the merits of the case. I consider it undeniable that what an inferior court has no jurisdiction to decide the revisory court has no authority to reverse; and that, when appealed to, it is *functus officio* the instant it decides that the court below had no jurisdiction. What the Court of original jurisdiction had no power to decide, the appellate court can only reverse by deciding that it is void for want of jurisdiction. If according to the *status* of the *Dred Scott* case in the inferior court, that court had no judicial power to decide it, all it had authority to do was to dismiss it; and, when the Supreme Court so adjudged, it had no judicial right to decide a case merely hypothetical, and say how the merits ought to have been decided if the inferior court had had jurisdiction. I know not, nor do I care, what the Supreme Court may have lately done in any analogous case, for I am sure that it could not, by any ultra-judicial usage, amplify its own jurisdiction or impart to its way-side suggestions judicial authority.

It is not my purpose to review the opinions read in the *Dred Scott* case further than they may bear on the Missouri compromise, concerning which, even if the Court had jurisdiction, a decision was unnecessary, because the case went off another question, and hence was, as the Court decided, *res judicata*. The return of writ from a State or Territory where slavery was illegal to Missouri where it was legalized reinstated him as a slave, it was altogether superfluous to moot the question whether the interdiction of slavery in *Iowa* by the Missouri compromise was constitutionally binding or not. And therefore every friend of the Judiciary, which is the Doric column of our national temple, must feel regret as well as surprise that a Court so divided on grounds so conflicting ventured voluntarily to pronounce an unnecessary opinion against the constitutionality of an act sustained by as many and as imposing sanctions as any ever passed by Congress, and by more than any act which any one respectable judge ever pronounced not unconstitutional. It is hard for a tribunal of such powers and trust to maintain a salutary respect and confidence. It can only do so by never tampering with political questions or any others which its duty does not require it to decide. Any other qualities or course will soon make any Ju-

diary a puppet in the hands of power, and a national curse instead of a national blessing.

And here, with all proper respect, I must be allowed to suggest my own regret, as the Judiciary's friend, that the six Judges who attempted to prove the unconstitutionality of the Missouri compromise, had not—even if they had no doubt of their jurisdiction—conceded more to each and all of the following considerations:

1. That a decision on the compromise was palpably unnecessary.
2. That the Judiciary ought never, even when unanimous, to presume to set aside a well-considered act of legislation unless it be clearly void.
3. That high names, unsurpassed unanimity, and hoary time had hallowed the Missouri compromise as a wise and constitutional act of national pacification.
4. That the Judges were themselves far from being unanimous.
5. That the opinions of the majority, separately and collectively considered, assign variant and incongruous reasons for their common conclusion—reasons altogether insufficient, in my judgment, to satisfy any analytical and impartial thinker that their conclusion is anything but a reasonable doubt or even preponderating probability.
6. That all of those reasons had been considered and laid aside as idle or inapplicable by those who adopted and those who ratified that great compromise.

The accustomed and, as I respectfully think, more prudent course of forbearance under all these strongly suggestive and dissuasive circumstances would have been generally more satisfactory and less liable to criticisms which might possibly impair the authority of that eminent Court's future decisions.

Then, considering all that the six Judges said about the Missouri compromise as the out of doors opinions of Mr. Taney, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Grier, Mr. Catron, Mr. Daniel, and Mr. Campbell, rather than the official decisions of the majority, I might, without any disrespect, drop (as many jurists think they laid aside) their official titles, and, with befitting consideration and decorum, allude to them only in their exalted personal characters. But, for the sake of professional civility, I will treat their arguments as those of Judges of the highest Court in the American Union. Had they not, by their opinions, virtually arraigned a multitude of my countrymen, as well as myself, as well as my more humble self, for trial at the bar of public opinion, and had not the grave prevented the most distinguished of them from self-vindication, leaving me the youngest of all and almost the only survivor, I would not feel it necessary or proper to obtrude my poor defense on the public attention. Without that *quasi* judicial sentence I would silently repose in confidence on the inviolable and historic rights of the property and integrity of our conduct. And driven, as I think I am, by duty to the memory of the dead and impelled by my own honor to justify my public conduct, I wish to observe as much decorum as may be consistent with becoming candor and proper perspicuity and force of argument.

All the nine Judges concurred in the opinion that Congress had no power to legislate on slavery in the Territories of the United States, circumscribed only by a sound discretion and the limitations of the Federal Constitution. But they differed as to the source of the power and also as to the extent of the limitations. Chief Justice Taney, and Justices Wayne and Grier, who concurred with him, considered the power as inherent, or as resulting from ownership and consequent dominion. Chief Justice Campbell appeared to consider an express power delegated by that clause which gives Congress "power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States;" and Justices Catron and Daniel seemed to concur with him that that clause, and that alone, conferred the power. As to the extent of the power they also differed, and especially in the character of the property limited. Chief Justice Taney and Justices Wayne and Grier, who concurred with him, considered the power as inherent, or as resulting from ownership and consequent dominion. Chief Justice Campbell appeared to consider an express power delegated by that clause which gives Congress "power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States;" and Justices Catron and Daniel seemed to concur with him that that clause, and that alone, conferred the power. As to the extent of the power they also differed, and especially in the character of the property limited. Chief Justice Taney and Justices Wayne and Grier, who concurred with him, considered the power as inherent, or as resulting from ownership and consequent dominion. Chief Justice Campbell appeared to consider an express power delegated by that clause which gives Congress "power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States;" and Justices Catron and Daniel seemed to concur with him that that clause, and that alone, conferred the power. As to the extent of the power they also differed, and especially in the character of the property limited.

We may thus see the unexampled fact that six out of the nine gentlemen sitting on the National Bench ventured unconsciously as they admitted extra-judicially as I insist—to pronounce the Missouri compromise unconstitutional and void after its approval by the people and recognition by their organs for more than the third of a century, although the six did not concur in the same reasons, one of them being influenced by one reason, another not by that, but by a different reason, and only three of them concurring in the same the Constitution and the laws of the United States. It is not my province to inquire whether that was actually the opinion of a majority of the Judges. It was read as such, and without any objection. For my purpose, therefore, I may and must consider it the opinion of the Court; and, thus considering it, I cannot admit that the Court, after that decision, had jurisdiction to decide on any question involved in the trial of the merits of the case. I consider it undeniable that what an inferior court has no jurisdiction to decide the revisory court has no authority to reverse; and that, when appealed to, it is *functus officio* the instant it decides that the court below had no jurisdiction. What the Court of original jurisdiction had no power to decide, the appellate court can only reverse by deciding that it is void for want of jurisdiction. If according to the *status* of the *Dred Scott* case in the inferior court, that court had no judicial power to decide it, all it had authority to do was to dismiss it; and, when the Supreme Court so adjudged, it had no judicial right to decide a case merely hypothetical, and say how the merits ought to have been decided if the inferior court had had jurisdiction. I know not, nor do I care, what the Supreme Court may have lately done in any analogous case, for I am sure that it could not, by any ultra-judicial usage, amplify its own jurisdiction or impart to its way-side suggestions judicial authority.

Whenever Chief Justice Marshall decided a constitutional question his reasons were so plain, consistent, and conclusive as to enable all to understand him and allow but few to doubt his conclusion; and Associates concurring in that conclusion had no need of reasons supplemental or different. And so it goes always when the Court sets aside a legislative act. But in the present case, in respect altogether different in the extraordinary case of *Dred Scott*, in which—waiving the cogent arguments of the dissentients—the diversities among the majority and the character and collision of the reasons urged by each actually conduce strongly to prove that their united conclusion is *defensible*. Presuming, however, that they have all together said every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arguments shall, each and all, be found to be either inapplicable or inconclusive, I shall rest perfectly reassured that I did not violate the Constitution of my country, and shall expect an emphatic verdict of honorable acquittal by the grand inquest of the Union.

The powers of the General Government consist of two comprehensive classes: 1. Derivative; 2. Inherent. The derivative powers are delegated by the Constitution either expressly or impliedly; for the forbidden and appropriate means for fulfilling the end of any express power are, by a necessary implication, as much and as cer-

tainly delegated as the specific power itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent rights of artificial or merely legal beings, such as corporations and civil governments, like those of natural persons, are necessary for preserving their existence and promoting the essential ends of it within the limits permitted by natural and positive law. The right of self defense, and the right to acquire and consequently to enjoy, control, and dispose of property, illustrate the class of inherent rights conceded by universal law to all natural persons, subject only to the qualifications just suggested. No human power confers those rights; legislation, organic or municipal, only regulates them. The only difference in this respect between a natural and an artificial person is that the first derives existence from Divine, the last from human power. A civil corporation for promoting the ends of its existence may, except so far as restricted by the charter of its creation, acquire and dispose of property; and when it has money or other property, the right to dispose of it necessarily results without any delegation of the power by its charter, and as freely as any natural person might do, leaving no forbidding as its charter may prescribe limitations on the exercise of its discretion.

That the United States, in their corporate political capacity as a nation, may constitutionally acquire territory by conquest or by treaty, or by cession for national use unprohibited, is, to my mind, a self-evident proposition. And, to the nations in the *Dred Scott* case conceded this. Then, when the National Government owns territory, however acquired, the right to govern and dispose of it results, and is as plenary and as unquestionable as it could be by any express delegation of the power by the Constitution. All such territory being held for the benefit of the people of the United States, the beneficiaries, in their organized capacity and through their organic powers, have an undoubted right to regulate and govern it, within the limits of the Federal Constitution, and the proper organ for that purpose. Their power of control therefore devolves on their representative body, Congress. In executing that trust Congress has power, as in all other cases of Congressional legislation, limited only by the guarantees and restrictions prescribed by the people in their charter of union. And this *I understand to be the true position of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

It was on this ground of power, resulting from proprietorship, that I never doubted the original validity and obligation of the "Ordinance of '87." Even though the Confederate Congress had no delegated power but that which was expressed in the articles of confederation, as one of its articles explicitly declares, yet it was a political being, and the National Government, as the latter persons, it had necessarily and undeniably some extent, inherent rights and resulting powers. It had the inherent right to be the recipient of the title to territory ceded to it in trust for its constituent bodies—the confederate States—subject to ratification by that constituency. It did so acquire the North West Territory in 1784, and that acquisition was approved and made effectual by the States. The States, as the owners of the territory in trust for the States, can never doubt that the power, without any express grant, resulted to the confederate Congress from the title alone to take care of, regulate, govern, and dispose of the territory for the fulfillment of the trust? It is also conceded by all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Union that a power to regulate and dispose of territory of the United States involves the power to legislate on slavery in the Territories. Therefore I could never see why the authority to adopt the Ordinance of '87 was ever denied or doubted; and I always thought that it was as valid at its birth as it was after the recognition of it in the Constitution, or by subsequent acts of Congress.

If the Confederate Congress, without any implied power, had the inherent right to adopt that Ordinance, it is much more manifest that the National Congress of the Constitution, possessing implied as well as inherent powers, would have that power over the Territories acquired by the Constitutional Government. The express grant of power over the Territories was unnecessary except as to the territory of the Confederation. As to that, the title being in the Confederate Congress, the use of the States as separate sovereignties, the new National Government could have no interest in it nor control over it without an express grant by the people of those States; and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory in the Congress of the United States, to secure a fulfillment of the trust, and to effect that purpose was, I doubt not, the motive of the express grant. Such a grant of power over territory which might be afterwards acquired by the United States would have been altogether superfluous, as it would have clearly and necessarily resulted to Congress without any express grant. I have, therefore, thought, that in making the express grant the Convention contemplated the territory of the Confederation only. But, if, instead, it may constructively apply to all territory which might be acquired, because it is common to the use of the States as separate sovereignties, the new National Government could have no interest in it nor control over it without an express grant by the people of those States; and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory in the Congress of the United States, to secure a fulfillment of the trust, and to effect that purpose was, I doubt not, the motive of the express grant. 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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Frankfort Commonwealth* will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The *Commonwealth* will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the *Commonwealth* will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it to subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who will be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

We are requested to announce that Rev. L. W. GREEN, of Lexington, will preach at the Presbyterian church in this city, on next Sunday morning.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TALK.—Our readers have probably noticed various accounts of the "hunger meetings" in New York city and in Philadelphia, at which armed bands of foreigners threatened the citizens of those cities that if they were not provided with work or bread they would burn the public buildings and private residences, and reduce the wealthy to their own wretched condition. These men have frequently promanated the streets with the ominous words "bread or fight" inscribed upon their banners, and giving utterance to sentiments presaging wrath and destruction to our institutions. It was thus that the French Revolution which led to the beheading of Louis XVI commenced, inaugurating that dread reign of terror at the bare relation of the horrors of which the bravest tremble, and during which, it is said, human blood flowed in the gutters like water. It has frequently been prophesied by the savans of Europe that our attempt at self-government, which, thus far, has been the delight and guiding star to the lovers of political liberty throughout the world, would inevitably end in blood. Hitherto we have laughed to scorn these gloomy predictions, deeming them but the croakings of those who were jealous of our prosperity and wealth. But recent developments in our large cities have demonstrated too clearly and forcibly that the same insidious omens are now hovering over us which were witnessed by the French nation immediately preceding the overthrow of their Government. Infidelity, Socialism, Communism, are with us, as with them, too ripe in the land, and to these abominable heresies is added the outrage of Mormonism. And, then, too, these "hunger meetings" are of precisely the same character of radicalism as that by which the French Sans Culottes and the English Chartists were influenced. And they should be met in the same manner, by a prompt and decisive Napoleonic remedy.

These bands of incendiaries are composed almost entirely of foreigners, and the Democratic city of New York, whose authorities have been placed in office by the votes of these same Dutch and Irish, has several times been upon the point of revolution, and has at last appealed to the Federal Government for protection against those who are permitted to vote in the election of the city functionaries. Is not a flagrant outrage that these men, the majority of whom were transported from their native lands because the countries of their birth could not support them, should now threaten the citizens of this country that if we do not support them they will help themselves by the force of arms? But their inflammatory speeches and declarations are fast arousing even the party which has been placed in power by their votes to the extent of the danger impending over the country. The Washington Star, a Democratic paper, draws the following portrait of foreigners, and administers a severe rebuke to their insolence and presumption:

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The unemployed and hungry are holding open air meetings, demanding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOCTRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DAN GERIOUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR FIERCE APPEALS OF 'GOVERNING CLASSES' IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPABLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT—THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."—Washington Evening Star, Nov. 6.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Capt. Sheriff, of the bark Alabama, at Hampton Roads, from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12th, states that previous to his leaving that port the government endeavored to force the sons of foreigners to enter the service of the State. The measure was strongly resisted by the foreign residents, and a collision ensued in which the foreigners were victorious; but several persons were severely injured. The agitation had not been allayed when the Alabama sailed.

THE SENATORSHIP.—From what we can see and learn, LYNN BOYD has the inside track so far for the post of United States Senator is conceded.—Mr. Guthrie's prospects seem to be getting darker every day with the Democracy. This, considering the nature and tendency of the party, and the character of Mr. Guthrie, is just what might have been expected. Our opinion is that there is not enough of the demagogue and partisan about him to receive the nomination at the hands of his party. Should we be correct in this, it will be a matter of regret to every proud and conservative Kentuckian. No man in the ranks of the Democracy is so well suited for the office, and would give more general satisfaction. When he was Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States, no man then in the Cabinet enjoyed so freely and so fully the confidence of all parties as the Hon. Jas. Guthrie. His success, his independence, his integrity to a strict construction of the laws in all financial arrangements; his untiring vigilance and unbending firmness of purpose in detecting and correcting abuses, have placed him far above the petty slanders of party politics, that all accord to him the credit of having been one of the most successful Treasurers that has ever been in the service of the government. When we look at his investigations into the affairs of the government at New Orleans, at San Francisco, and Cincinnati, we are forced to say that he deserves a reputation for boldness of integrity equal to any statesman ever at the head of government. But these considerations it is our honest belief, will way as nothing against the petty and dirty partisan services of such characters as Boyd, Hise & Co.—Mt. Sterling Whig.

The Mt. Sterling Whig unconsciously does Mr. Guthrie's prospects great injury by speaking of him in this manner. If the Whig should succeed in demonstrating that Mr. Guthrie is a bold, fearless, and manly statesman, seeking the good of the country in preference to mere partisan triumphs, and too proud and honest to stoop to chicanery and trickery for party purposes, he would then have no earthly chance of being elected Senator; the Locofocos of the Democratic party would at once repudiate him as an uncongenial spirit. It is by no means certain that the Whig does not promote the interests of Boyd and Hise, by characterizing their services as "dirty and partisan services." Such characters can be made very useful in party schemes and in furthering the purposes of office seekers.

The Shelby News, Know Nothing, is very much concerned that we are "after Hon. James Guthrie in Red Republican fashion." We are not after Mr. Guthrie at all. We only regret that he is constantly praised by papers holding the political views of the News. We are anxious to be entirely satisfied that he will not inflict a lasting stain upon his own political reputation by accepting an office to which he would be elected mainly by Know-Nothing votes; nothing more.

The Express need not be alarmed for fear that Mr. Guthrie will be elected by the American members of the Legislature. Papers, supposed to be his particular organs, have already repudiated the idea of permitting Americans to vote for the ex-Secretary, and Americans are not disposed to thrust greatness upon him. There are few men in the country who have been more bitterly and unrelentingly opposed to Americanism than Mr. Guthrie, and they would have but little preference for him on the score of political courtesy or forbearance. We advise all the members of the American party in the Legislature to keep themselves entirely aloof from the squabbles now going on among the spoils party, and come to Frankfort unpugged and ready to act as a unit upon all questions involving either the prosperity and honor of the State, or the good of their party and ultimate success of their principles. This is the course which will be most consistent with their previous acts, and most becoming to themselves as men and as statesmen, seeking alone the well being of their country—inseparably connected, as it is, with the triumph of American conservative principles.

The closing game of the Chess Congress at New York is one of the most brilliant specimens of Chess strategy on record. We think there is nothing superior to it to be found among the games of the most celebrated players of Europe:

Between Mr. Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Mr. Paul Morphy, of New Orleans.

Time—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

WHITE—PAULSEN.	BLACK—MORPHY.
1. P to K4	1. P to K4
2. K Kt. to B3	2. Q Kt. to B3
3. Q Kt. to B3	3. K Kt. to B3
4. K B to Q Kt. 5	4. K B to Q B4
5. Castles	5. Castles
6. Kt. takes K P	6. R to K
7. Kt. takes Kt.	7. Q P takes Kt.
8. B to Q B4	8. P to Q Kt. 4
9. B to K2	9. Kt. takes P
10. Kt. takes Kt.	10. R takes Kt.
11. B to K B3	11. R to K3
12. P to Q B3	12. Q to Q6(1)
13. P to Q Kt. 4	13. B to Q Kt. 4
14. P to Q R4	14. P takes P(3)
15. Q takes P(3)	15. B to Q2
16. R to Q R2	16. Q R to K
17. Q to Q R6	17. Q takes B(4)
18. K takes Q	18. R to Kt. 3 (check.)
19. K to R	19. B to K R6
20. R to Q	20. B to Kt. 7 (check.)
21. K to Kt.	21. B takes P (dis. ch.)
22. K to B	22. B to Kt. 7 (ch.)
23. K to Kt.	23. B to R6 (dis. ch.)
24. K to R	24. K B takes P
25. Q to K B	25. B takes Q
26. R takes B	26. R to K7
27. R to Q R3	27. R to K R3
28. P to Q4	28. B to K6

And White resigned.

NOTES.

1. To obstruct the opening of Mr. P's game.

2. He disconnects his pawns, but gains "a time."

Mr. M., brings his forces into the action with all possible despatch throughout this game.

3. The Queen is drawn away from the scene of the impending fatal onslaught against "His Majesty."

4. Sacrifice of Queen for Bishop! this seems suicidal at first glance, and the mere thought of this brilliant coup would never have occurred to most players. Yet a rigid analysis proves that with this sacrifice of Queen Mr. M. had virtually secured a victory. The closing moves are made with direct and deadly certainty. We repeat that we remember nothing in the annals of chess more beautiful than this finale of the first American Chess Congress.

A Democratic paper in the lower part of the State objects to Dick Bolling because he lives in Boyle county. We are not sure that that is not nearly the best thing that can be said about Dick. If living in an intelligent and highly honorable community argues anything for a man, Bolling ought to be a capital fellow.

At Terre Haute, Ind., last week, corn was selling at 20 cents, and many buyers were offering over 18 cents. In Posey county, Ind., just below Evansville, corn in the field was offered last week at 12½ cents per bushel.

Items by Telegraph.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.

Mr. Lander, chief engineer of Magraw's wagon-road survey, arrived on Saturday, en route for Washington. The expedition has gone into winter quarters at Wind River, near the South Pass. Lander corroborates previous reports relative to the destruction of Government trains by the Mormons. In consequence of new discoveries and explorations by Lander's party, the military force abandoned the old route and were approaching Salt Lake Valley by open plains of Western desert, at Bear and Malade rivers.

Gov. Cumming and Col. Coke were met two days' march East of Fort Laramie.

Brigham Young disclaims any knowledge or participation in the destruction of supply trains.

The Railroad bill, which has been before the Legislature several days, and the bill for the payment of interest on the State bonds, passed the Senate on Saturday night.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.

Kansas advises state that the convention had adopted the Constitution, with a vote of twenty eight for, and about a dozen against. The whole number of delegates was sixty; consequently the Constitution was adopted by a minority of the convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on a schedule had been merged into one schedule, which provides for an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes cast to be endorsed "Constitution with slavery" or "Constitution without slavery."

There will be an election on the first Monday in January next for State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat asserts that Walker brought from Washington a manuscript copy of the Kansas Constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. He also says that no free State men will vote on the 21st of December.

A SCENE IN THE COURT.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says:

In one of the Naval Courts to-day, in the case of Chase Barney, the Judge Advocate propounded a question to a witness for the Government with respect to the domestic relations between the defendant and his wife. The counsel for the defense protested that he had not come into court to have his domestic affairs investigated. The Court insisted on the question, when the defendant's counsel, a son of Gov. Wise, collected his papers and left, saying that his client, as a man of honor, could not be a party to bringing his wife's name before the naval tribunal for discussion, and that if the Court chose to pursue that investigation, it should be *ex parte*. The Court closed its doors for a secret deliberation, and decided to submit the propriety of the question for the President's decision. The occurrence excites much indignant criticism in naval circles.

Ex-President Pierce has accepted the offer by President Buchanan of a passage to Madeira in the Powhattan. He will sail somewhere about the last of the month.

A CLOSE RACE.—Full returns of the Congressional election in the Second District of Louisiana have been received, and the majority of Miles Taylor over Glendy Burke, American, is only 34 votes.

BANK STATEMENT.—NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Bank Statement for the week ending Saturday last, gives the following figures:

Decrease of loans,	\$627,000
" of specie,	296,000
" of circulation,	165,000
Increase of deposits,	370,800
Total amount of specie held by the banks nearly,	\$19,500,000

The loyal people of Montreal have banished Harper's Magazine from their public library reading room, because it took occasion to speak of Queen Victoria in terms somewhat familiar and disparaging.

The number of divorces for ten years past obtained in the courts of Philadelphia is about 2,600. Suits of this nature are increasing in frequency. The applications for divorce from the bonds of matrimony have taken the place of divorce from bed and board, a thing now scarcely known. For March term of the present year there were 60 cases; for June term there were 73, for September term 66, and for the present, December term, there are 30 cases, making for the present year 229 cases. Of these, nine in every ten are brought by the wives, and not more than half of those divorced marry again.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Bloomfield, Ky., by Rev. Mr. Minor, Mr. S. S. HARTMAN, of Louisville, to Miss BETTIE McKEAT, daughter of Ludwell McKeat.

Obituary.

Died, in this city, on Nov. 15th, 1857, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. SUSAN C., wife of Mr. James R. Page.

This all-wise, though sorrowful and mysterious, dispensation of Providence has removed from our midst one whose amiability and loveliness of disposition endeared her to all who knew her. She was a lady of great delicacy, refinement and modesty of character—shrinking from anything like ostentation, yet always kind, considerate and affectionate in the various relations of life, and ever ready to seek the good of those around her. But more and better than all this: she was an humble and devoted follower of the Lord Jesus Christ—trusting in his righteousness alone for acceptance with God, and resting upon that righteousness with unshaken and unshakable confidence. No doubt she was long associated with her without having abundant evidence that she had been deeply versed in the things pertaining to her eternal peace. Her christian consistency was remarkable and constant; her faith was firm and abiding. She felt that Christ was her friend, and therefore that all was well. During her long and painful illness, she bore her sufferings with wonderful patience, never murmuring or complaining; but at all times, and in all ways, she sent them upon her, could sustain her under them. In her contemplation of death, as she saw him steadily approaching, she manifested a willing submission to the hand of the Lord. She was not afraid to die; though willing and wishing even to live for her husband's sake and that of her children, if God willed. And when at last the change came she was ready; and hath now entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God. She sleeps in Jesus, and our comfort is, that all "them which sleep in Jesus" will God bring with him." We sorrow not therefore, as "those who have no hope."

A FRIEND.

Kanawha, Va., and Lexington, Mo., papers please copy.

A lovely maid, endowed with all the attributes of perfect womanhood, blessed with ease and loving friends, betrothed to love and life, is taken away to be the Bride of Heaven.

The leaves are falling. Age fades away from sight, as winter lies before the summer sun; but youth, innocent and gay, methinks should live to bless the circle of its love. But he who alone is Great, doth all things well, and man must bow in sorrow and in tears. The death of Sallie Ann Tolan, of Newport, on the evening of the 13th inst., carries deep affliction into the bosom of a family distinguished for affectionate happiness and social worth. Eighteen summers have passed lightly over the life of the subject of this notice, rendering her, in education, in manners, and in christian feeling, all that fond parents could desire. She repaid the care of years with a devotion lovely in itself, because natural. All that renders life desirable was hers, wealth, kind father, mother, a devoted sister, and love, the noblest feeling of the human heart. Betrothed to a man distinguished for excellence, as a man, and soon to be loved by him to the marriage altar. She has suddenly passed away to complete her journey to the Eternal World.

But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars, Beyond where splendid shines the orb of day. And weeping Angels lead her to those spirits, Where endless pleasures Virtue's deeds repay.

Thy loved retreats fresh garlands shall adorn; And in its solitude, o'er thy grassy bed The wild rose, glistening with the tears of morn Shall hang its head.

Proclamation.

The season has again arrived, when in obedience to established custom, it is deemed proper to set apart a day for the people to humble themselves before the throne of our Heavenly Father, and render thanks for the countless blessings bestowed upon them. We have been long in the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperity, and although the present be a period of severe commercial distress, under Almighty guidance amid every apparent calamity, there is a moral power which makes it the minister of his will, and which is able "to overcome every evil with good." During the past season peace and happiness have pervaded the land. The Providence of Heaven has given us repose "in secure habitations and amid quiet resting places." We have been more than ordinarily blessed with good health. The earth has yielded bounteously, and its fruits have been garnered by the unfettered hand of industry. Our country is teeming with abundance, and the great body of our people are free from suffering.

For these and all other blessings, we are indebted to the goodness and mercy of God, and it becomes us to bow before the throne of mercy with hearts filled with thankfulness and gratitude.

Wherefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, do hereby set apart and appoint THURSDAY, THE 26th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1857, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and do hereby recommend and request the people of Kentucky to observe the same as such.

In testimony, whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed this 4th day of November, 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857.—R. C. STEELE & Co.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

Nov. 16—f. Book and Shoe Store.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. LYONS has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.

Oct. 23, 1857—f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. LEWIS B. FENWICK as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky.

Nov. 4, 1857—te.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

[Oct.—23te.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. PRETTY as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

[Oct. 19—te.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

[Sept. 11—f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Sept. 7—f.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857—f.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

June 8, 1857—f.

Yeoughieny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELS, just received and for sale by

July 1,—f. R. C. STEELE & Co.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 22, 1857—f. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

July 24th, 1857.

THE GLOBE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, to remind subscribers and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *certatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain also the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Accustomed to General Jackson, and the leaders of the party which he conducted, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when the reports of the debates of Congress I deem it proper to say that the Globe would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contributor to the columns of the Globe, a man of character which distinguished the public men of my time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never obtrude my principles in a way to make them obnoxious to any party. But in regard to persons and events which go to make up history, I hope to make the Globe an honest memoir and what that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,000 and 3,500 pages for the long session for many years have ranged between two numbers, and the next session will be what is termed a "long one." This volume is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for data the average number of words of the long session since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,476, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 8,326,732. As I have sold to subscribers a number of words for six dollars, it follows that they have paid less than six and one half cents for every 100,000 words I have furnished them, while they have paid my reporters \$6.25 for every 2,397 words, of this work is manuscript. I have no other bookkeeper, anywhere, ever sold a book in the first instance, while it was new, at less than a rate? I believe not, and so strong is my belief that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1853, making forty-three quarto volumes, which sell for \$3.50 a volume. An act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be, without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it: for example, the currency, Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The Globe will be as heretofore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS:

For a copy of the Daily Globe one year, \$10.00

For a copy of the Daily Globe six months, 5.00

For a copy of the Daily Globe during the session, 5.00

For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, 10.00

And the laws passed during the session, 6.00

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish three prospectuses three times before the first Monday of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it.

Washington, Oct. 27, 1857.—3t.

JOHN C. RIVES.

\$30.00

WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT

PRIME COST!

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO.,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the first day of January next, will offer their entire stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH!

Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods:

75 Patterns Flounced Bayadere and Side Striped Silk Dresses;

125 Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses;

Chints Calicoes, Gingham and other Dress Goods.

EMBROIDERIES.

30 Sets Valenciennes and English Thread Laces, new and beautiful.

35 Sets Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, new designs.

Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately.

LINEN GOODS.

100 pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own importation, cheap and warranted all linen.

Table Linens, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Cassinets;

CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS.

Velvet Cloaks and Mantles, Embroidered and Plain.

Cloth and Woolen Cloaks and Mantles;

Chemise, Broche and Woolen Shawls & Scarfs;

WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING GOODS.

30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced;

Embroidered & Striped for Weddings & Parties.

15 Patterns White and Colored Tulle, Crapes and Muslin.

DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP.

With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and customers to sell them as above and cheaper than ever sold in the Western country.

[Nov. 2, 1857—6w.

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS STORE,

MANSION HOUSE,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE

WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has on hand a large and fashionable assortment of

Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses,

Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Hair Braids, Curls, Brass Hoods,

and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest.

Nov. 2, 1857—3m.

FRANGIPANNI,

OR THE

ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels.

To lay in drawers and perfumes, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors.

Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment

Of the Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, &c., at

Oct. 7, 1857—f. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD,

CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,

English and American Sausages and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

—ALSO—

PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.

OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEVY STREETS.

FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS—Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Leaf Sugar, Common Small Leaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, Various qualities of Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chocolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, Plantation Molasses, Mackerel in Barrels to retail, Mackerel in 5 Barrels & Kits, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles, Receipts and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Brandy in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye Whisky, Old Sectar Whisky, Ass

